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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1893.

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The small boy, has a great opportunity this week at the When.

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A great variety—\$6, \$7 and \$8 Suits—your choice for \$5. This includes the nobbiest styles—Jerseys, Juniors, Refers, Russian Blouse, Sailors, Single and Double-breasted Suits, etc.

Children's Hose that have been selling at 20c, this week 2 pairs for 25c, fast colors.

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May Festival Squabble.

Compose yourselves, gentlemen, by smoking a Red Clover cigar, and everything will appear

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Tickets good returning until Nov. 5.

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ACKER MILL, West Washington street.

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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PRINCESS FLOUR.

IN THE HANDS OF A SHERIFF

Attachments Issued Against the Domestic Sewing Machine Company.

Charged by a New York Bank with Making a False Statement, but This the Officers Deny, and Also Say the Company is Solvent.

W. C. Niblack Appointed Receiver of Chicago's Columbia National Bank.

Dwiggins's New York Correspondent, the National Bank of Deposit, in Trouble—The Whisky Trust Row to Be Decided in Court.

THE "DOMESTIC" IN TROUBLE.

Attachments Issued Against the Sewing-Machine Company at New York.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Domestic Sewing-machine Company is in the hands of the sheriff, under two indictments secured by the Astor Place Bank, and aggregating the sum of \$100,000. The bank officials claim that they were deceived when the loans were made by the statement of the sewing-machine company's affairs, which was given to induce the bank to loan them money. The statement made on Jan. 15 gave the condition of the company on Oct. 1 as assets \$2,500,000, against liabilities of \$100,000. These assets, the bank claims, did not belong to the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, but to a different corporation. It is also alleged that the company was indebted in current bills payable, personal and other accounts, \$200,000, and liable to pay \$250,000 as endorser upon various notes, which it had discounted, which fact was willfully concealed. The bank demanded the repayment of the loan, and offered back the collateral, but the company declined. The bank, thereupon, declared that the whole amount of the loan became due at once, although the bills receivable had not become due, by reason of the alleged false statement. The sheriff put a keeper in charge of the offices of the company, but business went on as usual.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company was held to-day, and, at its conclusion, one of the officers said that the company had abundant assets to meet all liabilities; that the company would continue to operate, and that the bank's action was a violation of the principles of common honesty as well as of the contract. The officers also said that the company was not in a position to pay the loan, and that the bank's action was a violation of the principles of common honesty as well as of the contract. The officers also said that the company was not in a position to pay the loan, and that the bank's action was a violation of the principles of common honesty as well as of the contract.

RECEIVER FOR THE COLUMBIA.

W. C. Niblack, a Lawyer, Will Wind Up the Affairs of the Insolvent Bank.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—W. C. Niblack, of Chicago, was to-day appointed receiver of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago. The appointment was made because of Mr. Niblack's legal ability, as the Controller feels that the settlement of the Columbia's affairs will involve many knotty legal problems. Heretofore it has been the custom to pick out bankers as receivers for failed banks, but Mr. Niblack has found on looking over the accounts of the office that this practice has been very costly to the government. Receivers who have had no legal knowledge have been compelled to hire lawyers until the legal fees have amounted to ten times the cost of the receivership. For instance, Mr. McKee found that the item for legal fees alone, in the settlement of the Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati, was \$100,000, and the legal fees in the settlement of the Bank of New York, \$107,000. By the appointment of Mr. Niblack the Controller hopes to save the Government Bank a large sum which would otherwise be paid out for legal expenses.

NEW YORK BANK CLOSED.

The National Deposit, One of Dwiggins's Correspondents, Will Go Into Liquidation.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The National Bank of Deposit, at No. 105 Broadway, is in trouble. The bank cleared through the Seaboard National Bank and acted as correspondent at this city for the Dwiggins chain of financial institutions in the United States. The Seaboard bank to-day notified the Bank of Deposit that it would not clear for it hereafter. The National Bank of Deposit was chartered in 1887. Its capital was \$500,000 and according to its latest statement had a net surplus of \$90,000 and undivided profits of \$20,000. The president of the bank is Lewis E. Ransom, of H. L. Ransom & Co., cashiers. The bank is a small concern and never figured to any great extent in the financial world.

The board of directors of the National Bank of Deposit, in the Western Union Building, at the conclusion of a session held this evening, announced that "under advice of the clearing-house committee the bank has decided to go into liquidation. Depositors will be paid in full, and it is believed that the bank will realize 100 cents on the dollar on their deposits."

President Lewis E. Ransom, of the Bank of Deposit, said: "Two weeks ago the bank's affairs were in a very bad way, and I was forced to resign. I have since then been working to get the bank out of its trouble, but I have been unable to do so. I have now decided to go into liquidation, and I believe that the bank will realize 100 cents on the dollar on their deposits."

The report of the clearing-house committee implied that the capital, surplus and undivided profits had been used to pay the bank's liabilities. The story in circulation was that the bank was carrying a good deal of Dwiggins's paper. It was the correspondent of the supposed Bank of Deposit, of Chicago, one of the Dwiggins chain of banks. The present management took possession three months ago. One of the retiring directors was Charles W. Needham, a director of the Columbia Bank. President Lewis E. Ransom was formerly a wholesale druggist in New York. Cashier Hopkins J. Harford was chief clerk of the Controller's office in Washington under the last administration. National Bank Examiner William H. Kim-

COURTS WILL DECIDE.

Whisky Trust and Seceding Distillers Will Go Before a Peoria Judge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—At a conference at the Whisky Trust headquarters to-day between representatives of the five distillers who have withdrawn from the Distillers' and Cattle-feeders' Company and the officials and the latter corporation, it was decided to submit an agreed case covering the points in dispute to a local judge for settlement. The case will come up before either Judge Shaw or Judge Worthington. The date has not been decided upon. President Greenhut was seen by a reporter and spoke as follows:

"I have not much to say on this subject. The five houses claim that the leases are forfeited. I have not paid any rent to them for almost a year. But there was to have been a revaluation made at the end of five years. I have not paid any rent to them yet, and that is the reason we have not paid any rent for almost a year. The houses will be run as usual. The matter will be tried in the local court, and may go higher. If the ultimate decision is in our favor the houses will be run by and for the benefit of the public. If the decision is against us, we will go against us. I think we will win. We propose to close the houses June 1. The opposition say that they will have to have a fair trial. The litigation will make no difference to the government. The fact of the matter is that one company owns the buildings and machinery. We lease the grounds of the several companies. We don't dispute that, nor do we dispute that money is due them. The war-brothered Russians, no longer able to determine until a revaluation of the property is made. That is all I care to say at this time."

A New York View of the Trouble.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The point that puzzles the average reader when he considers the Whisky Trust row is the ultimate fate of the certificates which have been issued to represent the distilleries in the trust. If the Woolens are successful in withdrawing from the trust the question arises, what is to prevent others from following the example. In that event the originators will have the plants back again after having an opportunity to sell the certificates which they received for them when they joined the combination.

A Stock Jobbing Scheme.

CHICAGO, May 22.—"It is nothing more than a stock jobbing scheme," said P. J. Hennessy, secretary of the Distillers and Cattle-feeders Company, otherwise known as the Whisky Trust, to-day. He was speaking about the report that the withdrawal of the five distilleries from the combine would result in its total disruption. Their assertion that the reason they withdrew from the trust is because their stock was sold at a low price is repudiated by Mr. Hennessy in this way: "When the trust took the property it leased the land for twenty-five years. His is the stock of the combine. It was made, and there has been disagreement as to the appraisement. When that is adjusted, the stock will be sold at a high price. There is no prospect of the trust being disrupted."

Other Business Troubles.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Samuel Wolfstein was to-day appointed receiver of the firm of E. Wolfstein & Co., dealers in shoes, wholesale and retail. Assets estimated at \$35,000; liabilities \$35,000.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

The Old One Was Mixed Up in a Financial Scandal and Resigned.

ROME, May 22.—Signor Giolitti has been asked to reconstruct the Cabinet, with Senator Giolitti as Minister of Finance and Senator Giolitti as Minister of Justice. Signor Giolitti will remain Minister of the Treasury.

Transpired the Evening that among

the causes of the Cabinet crisis was the misuse of the Casa Deposita by the ministers. Various municipal securities were withdrawn by the ministry, and long treasury bonds were sold at a low price. These operations had not been authorized by the Denature, the Cabinet foreman that looked like a disaster. The denature of its dealings with the Casa Deposita should be made. The apprehension of such an event, together with Giolitti's connection with the denature, led to Bonacci in the Cabinet, precipitated the crisis.

Serious Railway Accident in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 22.—While a train on the Tralee & Dingle railway was going down a steep grade to-day, the engine driver lost control of the engine, as the brake would not hold. The train ran at a high rate of speed half way across a viaduct on a curve, then jumped the track and fell fifty feet. Five passengers were killed instantly and twelve more were wounded severely. The carriages and engine were wrecked.

Cable Notes.

The international congress of miners was opened in Brussels yesterday.

The Brazilian vessel of war Almirante Barroso has been wrecked near Rio de Janeiro, a port on the coast of middle Egypt, in the Gulf of Suez.

Prof. Charles Adams is ultimately End. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 22.—Prof. Charles Adams, of Champaign, who was at the world's fair arranging the exhibit of the birds of Illinois, a task that he had been engaged in for the past eighteen months, was suddenly taken ill last Wednesday at his hotel. His illness was brought on by overwork and anxiety in preparing the exhibit. It rapidly developed into brain fever and he died Saturday. The funeral was held yesterday at the M. E. Church. Mr. Adams was a graduate of the class of '76 of the U. of I.

Outrigger.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Chancellor H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, died yesterday, aged sixty. Mr. Snow was a native of New York, and had been a resident of Washington for many years. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and had been a member of the Senate. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and had been a member of the Senate.

Substitute for Calumet and Quintine.

Simmons River Ligator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calumet, but without any of their injurious properties.

UNCLE SAM BEATS THE WORLD

Fastest Armored Cruiser Afloat Built by American Naval Constructors.

The New York Develops at Her Official Trial the Remarkable Speed of 21.09 Knots an Hour for 83.30 Nautical Miles.

Her Builders Entitled to a Premium of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Big Lumps of Burning Coal Blown Through Her Funnel During the Test—Three Huge Russian War Ships Coming to America.

PRIDE OF THE NAVY.

The Cruiser New York Makes a Wonderful Speed Record on Her Trial Run.

BOSTON, May 22.—With forward torpedo tubes buried deep in the sea and the water pushing almost as high as her forecastle, the armored cruiser New York steamed across the line to-day, breaking the world's record and winning for her builders the largest premium ever paid in any country. When twenty-one knots was predicted as the speed for the new cruiser, many hoped, but few believed, that her engines would ever be able to drive such an immense mass of steel through the water at this rate. When she crossed the line to-day, however, with a speed of 21.09 knots through the water and some corrections yet to be added for tide, the enthusiasm on board was intense.

To-day's performance of the Massachusetts coast will be echoed from one end of Europe to the other, for it places the United States in the van among the navies of the world, and gives us not only the most powerful, but the swiftest armored cruiser vessel. There has been great enthusiasm in England over the performance of the cruisers Blake and Blenheim, some claiming that the latter had attained a speed of twenty-two knots. In the first place, their vessels are not armored, but simply protected by four-inch decks over machinery and boilers. Even equal speed for them, therefore, would be nothing remarkable against a vessel carrying, in addition to a six-inch protective deck, a five-inch side belt and two turrets, each eleven inches thick. In the second place, neither of these vessels has ever had an official trial over a measured course. The Blake broke down from leaky boilers after reaching a speed of 19.7 knots in shoal water and developing only 13,000 horsepower, while the Blenheim was gauged only by a patent log, which, it is indicated, was not reliable. This same instrument on board the New York shows a speed to-day of 33 knots, and the difference between that and the actual distance traveled is a proof of how unreliable patent logs are as official tests.

No battle ship ever went into action with her engines so thoroughly prepared for work than did the New York to-day. The race for 83.30 knots to-day. When Mr. Edwin E. Crump looked out across the water, his morning light from the north, and the wind blowing light from the northwest, and the water calm, he was asked: "What do you think of the condition of wind and sea?" he was asked. "I do not wish to place my expectations too high, but if the New York does not go through that water at the rate of twenty-one knots an hour, I shall be a very much disappointed man."

THE START AND TRIAL.

At 7:30 o'clock, sharp, all hands were called to get the cruiser under way, and just as the bells were sounding by the fleet's feet, near by, the New York hoisted her ponderous anchor and headed for the open sea. She moved off at an easy pace with her engines running at a moderate speed, making ninety revolutions to the minute. Gradually she warmed up to her work, however, and by the time the Vesuvius was in sight, the cruiser was making over twenty knots, with her engines running at a moderate speed. The little village of Gloucester, nestled in the bay, was passed at 9 o'clock. Twenty-five minutes later a red flag was broken out at the bow of the New York, and the fleet was under the line, making 130 revolutions per minute. The steam pressure was then 165 pounds to the square inch and the vessel was making over twenty knots. In a few minutes the revolutions jumped up to 175 and the steam to 170 pounds, both of which were held there throughout the entire trip.

Now the great furnace began to roar in the very bowels of the ship, and immense lumps of burning coal were drawn out of the funnel by the powerful blowers. Thick and fast they fell, until the surrounding air was filled with a cloud of black smoke. One of these sparks fell upon a canvas boat cover and ignited it, causing quite a sensation. The flames were quickly extinguished, however, without any serious damage.

On the great cruiser, increasing her speed at every jump, the Nina was passed at 9:45, the Bennington at 10:05 and the Fern, the half-way mark, at 10:21. Then came the Cape Cod, the Leyden at 11:45 and finally the historic old Kearsarge at 11:55. The rigging of the Corbett was black with men who cheered the war ship as she passed. On the next turn was made and the race back over the course began. At 11:44 the Kearsarge was off the harbor over the New York headed to the southward. The Leyden was passed at 12:04, the Fortune at 12:27, the Fern at 12:46, the Bennington at 1:01, the Nina at 1:20, and the Vesuvius at 1:41.

The entire course was 41.65 nautical miles, which was steamed over twice. On the first run the speed was 20.83 knots, and the second 21.05, the difference being due to the tide. The average of these speeds gives 21.09 knots, with a possibility of its being greater when the true current is added. On the next turn was made and the race back over the course began. At 11:44 the Kearsarge was off the harbor over the New York headed to the southward. The Leyden was passed at 12:04, the Fortune at 12:27, the Fern at 12:46, the Bennington at 1:01, the Nina at 1:20, and the Vesuvius at 1:41.

RUSSIA JEALOUS OF BRITAIN.

The Czar Will Make a Great Naval Display in American Waters.

NEW YORK, May 22.—"Russia proposes to out-represent England at the port of New York." This statement was made yesterday by an officer of high rank in the Russian fleet, and in support of his declaration, he pointed to the list of iron-clad warships which will leave Cronstadt for New York in the course of the next ten days. "These three ships, the Nicolai I, Admiral Nachimoff and Pamyat Azova," said the officer, "are sufficiently powerful to have sunk the entire Columbian review fleet in a pitched battle. The British out-did us in showing, perhaps, a little, when they arrayed the Blake and Astron against our Dnieper, Donat, General Admiral and Rynda, but they will have to send their entire channel squadron over now, if they hope to out-represent the

Nicolai I, Admiral Nachimoff and Pamyat Azova.

The Times says that American naval officers know perfectly well that the Russian officers here are charged with the success of the British in awakening public approval. Much of this the Russians here attribute to the better ships possessed by England in the review, and it is with the purpose of offsetting the popular approval gained by the British forces then that the Russian imperial government is now sending to the United States three warships more powerful than any ever seen in American waters. The expense attending the sending of these great ships of war to the United States will amount to little short of \$500,000, but the Russian government, it is said, will prefer to spend twenty times that sum rather than allow the British to gain in the United States the slightest degree of prestige. Abroad one of the Russian warships in port is a Russian cruiser which stands close to the imperial Russian government. The sentiment is to have been an interested and close observer of all public expressions of American bearing on Russia, and it is said that Russian officials have been kept well informed of the popular feelings of Americans.

A number of American officers from the cruiser Baltimore agreed recently aboard the Russian war ship. In the course of the dinner one American officer, it is reported, proposed three toasts in honor of three moments in history. The first toast was in honor of the moment when Russian industry devised the means to build ships; the second toast was in honor of the moment when Russia commanded a place as a naval power, and the third toast was in honor of the moment when the Russian fleet shall together possess the world. The burlesque which followed these remarks was said to have been a fairly good one. Officers jumped to their feet, some in their enthusiasm mounting the chairs. Wine glasses after wine glasses were emptied, and then the war-brothered Russians, no longer able to contain themselves, seized the American officer, mounted him on their shoulders, and in a body, paraded around the wardroom and out on deck. The remarks were cabled to Russia. They have been printed during the last few days in the majority of the St. Petersburg and Moscow papers.

Movements of Steamers.

LONDON, May 22.—Sighted: Switzerland, from Philadelphia; Amsterdam, from New York; Berlin, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: Bremen, from Southampton; Trave, from Bremen; Muenchen, from Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Arrived: Ohio, from Liverpool.

GREENSTOWN, May 22.—The British steamer Pavonia, Captain Watt, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on May 13, reached here this evening. Captain Watt reported that at 2:30 o'clock this morning he passed the steamer Campana 120 miles west of Fastnet. The Campana, therefore, had steamed but fourteen or fifteen knots an hour since leaving this port.

G. A. POST PUNISHED.

Disbanded for Sending to Cleveland Resolutions Condemning the Pension System.

ADIRONDACK, N. Y., May 22.—Commander Joseph Cleary, of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued an order disbarring Noah L. Farnham Post, of New York city, which has a membership of 252, for a violation of the rules of the order. The disbarring post recently passed a resolution severely condemning the present pension system, and sent copies of the resolution to President Cleveland and Governor Taft. The resolution was having the resolution approved by the department and national commander of the G. A. R., as the rules provide.

TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

Woman Killed, Her Husband Injured and Several Homes Destroyed.

DARLINGTON, Wis., May 22.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a tornado passed from the southwest in a northeasterly direction, about two miles north of this city. The track of the tornado was about one mile in width and extended through the southern part of the township of Willow Springs, destroying several houses, barns and other buildings. Mrs. James Bailey was killed and Mr. Bailey seriously injured. The houses of Wm. G. Krueger, Ed. Row and L. C. King were destroyed. The timber along the track of the tornado is leveled. It is reported that Charles Cassidy, also of Willow Springs, was killed.

Severe Blow at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 22.—Heavy wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, much thunder and lightning, prevailed in this section last night, doing great damage to property and injuring a large number of people. It was one of the worst gales ever experienced here. The velocity of the wind between the two cities was little less than that of a tornado. At the State farm, near St. Anthony Park, the cattle barn and windmill were blown down. The damage in the city to plate glass windows was considerable.

GLASS WORKS BURNED.

Loss of Nearly \$300,000 at Tiffin, O.—600 Persons Thrown Out of Employment.

TIFFIN, O., May 22.—The immense plant of the Beatty glass works, owned by the United States Glass Company, were for the most part destroyed by fire to-day. The loss aggregates nearly \$300,000, and 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The fire had its origin in the oil-compressing room, oil being used as fuel in connection with natural gas, and was probably caused by spontaneous combustion. Some of the employees had narrow escapes. Peter Lindeman and Matthew Caldwell were seriously burned. The United States Glass Company paid \$25,000 for the plant in January, 1892. The loss on the building will be about \$250,000, and on stock about \$150,000, fully covered by insurance.

Pump Works Burned.

MIDDLETOWN, O., May 22.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Middletown broke out this morning, at 5:30 o'clock, in the Middletown pump works. The plant and machinery were destroyed. The loss will reach \$75,000, with about \$50,000 insured.

Work of a Committee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—Cigarette smoking in a stable caused the destruction of \$50,000 worth of property this afternoon. Nine stables, a grocery store and six residences were burned.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.